

but more decidedly on the chin. The legs and feet are yellowish. The line of demarcation between the colours of the upper and lower surfaces is fairly well marked, passing along the upper lips to the shoulders and thence along the thighs to the anus. The tail is near "buff," lighter beneath. The bases of the hairs are everywhere "slate-grey." The type was skinned from spirit, but its coloration appears to be perfectly natural.

The ears project slightly above the fur.

The skull is more massive than that of *M. Guentheri*.

*Dimensions in millimetres.*

No. of specimen in B.M. Collection.	Skull.											
	Head and body.	Tail.	Hind foot.	Ear.	Greatest length.	Greatest breadth at zygoma.	Palatal length.	Length of upper molar series.	Length of lower molar series.	Basilar length.	Breadth of brain-case above zygomata.	Length of palatal foramina.
* 92. 12. 7. 1. ♂, Thessaly ( <i>Dr. F. Luffler</i> ) . . . . .	101	25 (28)	18 (20)	11	30	17.5	15	7.5	7.5	26.5	13	5
* 92. 12. 7. 2. ♀, ditto . . . . .	100	27 (30)	18 (20)	11	28.5	17	15	7.5	7.5	26	13	5
93. 4. 5. 1. ♂, Larissa, Thessaly, Jan. 1893 ( <i>J. E. Harting</i> ). (Type of species.) . . . . .	107	26	18	..	29	17	15	7.5	7.5	27	12.5	5.5

*Hab.* Thessaly.

*Type*, a male, no. 93. 4. 5. 1 of the British Museum collection. From Larissa, Thessaly, January 1893. Presented by Mr. J. E. Harting.

This is the species of the Thessalian vole plagues.

I have pleasure in naming it after Mr. J. E. Harting, to whom the British Museum is indebted for the type specimen.

XLIII.—*Two new Australian Spiders of the Family Ctenizidæ.* By H. R. HOGG, M.A., F.Z.S.

SINCE I finished a paper on the Australian suborder of Mygalomorphæ, which includes the above family, two fresh

\* These dimensions were taken from specimens in spirit, and are therefore, as regards the body, only approximate.

specimens have come to hand at the British Museum, from Western Australia and Tasmania respectively, of this interesting family, which, as they are both new, I propose to put on record.

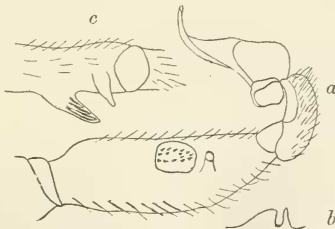
I have already described several species of *Aganippe* from South Australia and one species which—partly from a distinct modification in the shape of the eye-space, but more particularly from an alteration in the shape of the spurs at the anterior end of the tibia of the first pair of legs (this being a character which is usually very persistent)—I rather thought should be placed in a separate genus (*Blakistonis*).

In the present specimen (a male from Roebourne, on the N.W. coast of Western Australia) the eyes are distinctly intermediate between the two above genera: the apophyses on the tibial joint of the palp are of an *Aganippe* character, while the tibial spur of the first pair of legs conforms more nearly to the *Blakistonis* pattern. Until we have more material I add it to the *Aganippe* series.

The specimen from Tasmania was sent to Dr. Peckham in America, and by him forwarded on to the British Museum. It is an associate of the New Zealand forms of the genus *Arbanitis*, L. Koch, but, from the difference between their tarsal claws and those depicted by L. Koch of his type species from Queensland, the type specimen of which is not known, I have always had considerable doubts as to whether they can be considered to come within the bounds of that genus, to which their eyes conform.

*Aganippe occidentalis*, sp. n.

Cephalothorax, mandibles, lip, maxillæ, sternum, and legs a uniform chocolate-brown colour, the hairs a darker, nearly



*Aganippe occidentalis*, sp. n.

- a. Male palp.
- b. Ditto, showing in profile apophyses on tibial joint.
- c. Tibial joint of first pair of legs, showing spurs at anterior end.

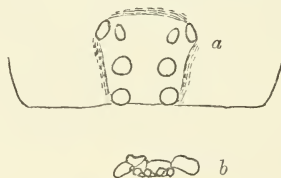
black-brown. The abdomen dark grey, nearly black-brown above and on the sides; light reddish brown on the under-side.

The cephalothorax descends sharply behind the eye-space, thence nearly straight to the cephalic fovea, where there is another rather sharp fall to the fovea, the thoracic part being fairly flat, but rising moderately from the edges.

The cephalic fovea is really straight and deep, but, being enlarged at each end, appears to curve slightly both forward and backward as looked at from behind or in front.

The rastellum consists of two or three rows of rather thin hardened bristles.

The rear row of eyes is slightly recurved, the side eyes being scarcely larger than the median, their narrow diameter apart. The rear median are their long diameter from the front median. The front median eyes, more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the long diameter of the rear eyes, are 1 diameter apart; their laterals, which are smaller, are almost vertically below them,



*Aganippe occidentalis*, sp. n.

*a*, eyes; *b*, profile.

about the diameter of the latter distant. The distance between the outside edges of the front laterals only very slightly exceeds the same measurement of the front median and rear median, where it measures the same. Thus the outer edges of the rear and front median and front lateral eyes lie on the sides of a parallelogram.

The greatest breadth of the eye-space is 1.65 millim., its length 1.3.

The lip is nearly twice as broad as long, hollowed in front, and there are no spines on either lip or maxillæ.

The sternum is rather long, pear-shaped, truncate, and smallest in front; the rear pair of sigillæ moderately large, not quite marginal.

The third tarsal claw is quite small, without pectinations;

on the superior pair of claws there are about five teeth on the basal half, longest posteriorly.

Tarsi i. and ii. only are scopulated and none of the metatarsi.

The measurements in millimetres are as follows :—

	Long.	Broad.					
Cephalothorax . . . . .	7	4 in front.					
		6					
Abdomen . . . . .	6	5					
Mandibles . . . . .	2 hor <sup>r</sup> .						
		3 total length.					
Eye-space . . . . .	1.65	1.3.					
			Tr. &	Pat. &	Metat.		
		Coxæ.	fem.	tib.	& tars.		
Legs . . . . .	1.	3	8	7½	7½	=	26
	2.	3	7	7	7	=	24
	3.	3	6½	6½	8	=	24
	4.	3	9	9	12	=	33
Palpi . . . . .		2½	5½	6¼	1¾	=	16

One male, from Roebourne, North-west Australia.

*Arbanitis maculipes*, sp. n.

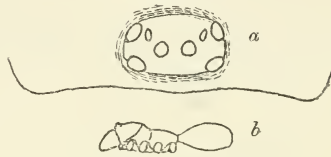
Cephalothorax yellow-brown, with three narrow darker brown lines reaching from the fovea to the eye-space; mandibles dark red-brown. Sternum, lip, and maxillæ dark yellow, inclining to brown; the legs are yellow; on the outer side at the anterior extremity of the femora of palpi and first and second pairs of legs is a dark brown patch, also similar smaller patches at base and middle of tibia and base of metatarsus and tarsus of same pairs of legs.

The abdomen is dark brown above, with yellow patches at each side anteriorly, dark brown with yellow chitinous parts underneath. Spinnerets yellow.

The cephalothorax is a long oval, truncate in front, the cephalic part highest about the middle of the longitudinal median line, thence sloping to the cephalic fovea, which is straight, but slightly curved round the base of the cephalic part.

The rear row of eyes is straight, the median their short diameter from the laterals and front median, and their distance from one another equals the total width of the front median pair. The latter are not quite their diameter apart; the line touching their lowest points also touches the highest points of the front laterals, which are, however, quite clear of them sideways. The front laterals are larger than the rear laterals, whose long diameter equals the front median. The clypeus

is the same width as the latter, of which there are a few on the lower inner corner of the maxillæ.



*Arbanitis maculipes*, sp. n.

*a*, eyes; *b*, profile.

The lip is slightly longer than broad and without spines.

The sternum is long and piriform, truncate in front.

There are scopulæ on the anterior tarsi only; three spines in the scopula at the anterior end and on the distal joint of the palp.

The first joint of the superior spinnerets is stout and longest, the third almost hemispherical. The inferior pair of spinnerets are short, stout, and close together.

Measurements in millimetres:—

	Broad.	Long.					
Cephalothorax . . . . .	10	5 in front.					
		$7\frac{1}{2}$					
Abdomen . . . . .	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$					
Eye-space . . . . .	$1.6 \times .8$						
Clypeus . . . . .	.3						
			Tr. & Coxæ.	Pat. & fem.	Metat. tib.	& tars.	
Legs . . . . .	1.	4	8	8	6	=	26
	2.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	6	=	$23\frac{1}{2}$
	3.	3	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	=	$20\frac{1}{2}$
	4.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	8	=	$28\frac{1}{2}$
Palpi . . . . .		$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	18
Superior spinnerets . . . . .	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	$1\frac{1}{4}$

At first sight this seems rather like Karsch's *Hermes crispus* (Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Nat. Berlin, 1878, vol. li. p. 823). He, however, says the eyes are very near the margin of the clypeus, the rear row broader than the front. Scopula on tarsus and metatarsus i. and ii. Abdomen foxy red, with no mention of yellow spots, nor of the very distinctive brown spots on the two front pairs of legs, by all of which characters *A. maculipes* is clearly differentiated therefrom.

One female, from Tasmania (without closer designation).